THE M'KENNA MURDER.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE CLOSED.

Summing Up of Counsel for the Defence and Prosecution.

JUDGE BARRETT'S CHARGE.

Waiting for the Verdict-Scenes in Court.

Adjournment of the Court Till Eleven o'Clock To-Day.

The court room of the Over and Terminer was crowded yesterday, it being understood that the trial of Coroner Richard Croker, for the shooting of John McKenna on the morning of the 3d of No-vember last, would be certainly given to the jury and a verdict rendered. This proved to be the fact, The closing testimony for the defence was brief, in consequence, in fact, of several witnesses having. for some reason or other, absented themselves or not appearing when called for. This, which under other circumstances might have been very em-barrassing to the delence, was not in this case thought to be of serious moment, as the prisoner's counsel intimated that they were as well prepared to rest their case then as at any other time. This conclusion seemed to be one in which the mass of spectators themselves concurred, for the unanimous impression was that the prosecution had failed in their case, and that the defence had already proved conclusively that the fatal shot by which the unfortunate McKenna was killed was not and could not have been fired by Croker, from the fact that the great preponderance of the testimony exculpated im; in fact that he was entirely unarmed on that day, and that when the shot was fired by which ckenna lell, he was engaged with O'Brien or in the hands of the police. However, the defence rested, and then the duty of summing up after a recess was proceeded with.
Close of the evidence for the defence.

TESTIMONY OF LAWRENCE O'BRIEN.

Lawrence O'Brien, of No. 301 East Thirty-first street a plasterer, testified that he was going to is work on the morning of the shooting; he saw the disturbance, and got as near the two principals as he could get: he saw O'Brien strike Croker and Croker strike back; he turned around after his in time to see a man near the car track pull out a pistol and fire the first shot; other shots followed with great rapidity; at the moment of the

BUT CROKER DID NOT FIRE THE SHOT; it was a strange man; when Oroker struck back at O'Brien he had nothing in his hands; when the firing began every one commenced to run, and witness dodged into a liquor saloon to escape danger; witness is not a relative of the O'Briens actively connected with the trial.

Cross-examined—I don't know at what shot it was that McKenna fell; I don't know whether Grover fired a shot; did not see O'Brien and Oroker fight after the shooting commenced.

To the Court—O'Brien struck the prisoner some-

where about the head-likely on the forehead; O'Brien struck out with his right hand, then Croker staggered back, as it were.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS LALLY. Thomas Laily, of No. 340 East Thirty-fourth street, a laboring man, said :- Knew the defendant and knew James O'Brien; he remembered some unusual occurrences that took place in Second avenue on the morning of elec-tion; he saw Croker and O'Brien were exchanging some pretty hard words; O'Brien struck Croker and the latter returned the compliment; when Croker bit O'Brien he had nothing in his hand; when the officer was between the two men a pistol shot was fired; did not see anybody fall, but saw them carrying McKenna to the drug store; was watching Croker's hands, and saw no pistol in them.
Cross-examined briefly and dismissed.

hr. Fellows at this stage found he had no more witnesses to go on with. He said that he would have to ask the harsher intervention of the Court to compel the witnesses to present themselves, as counsel had exhausted all the means at their disposal to force the attendance of the parties wanted. After waiting a few moments.

Thomas Feeley, clerk to one of the deputy sher-

Thomas Feeley, cierk to one of the deputy sheriffs in the Sherin's office, appeared and testified—Had known John McKenna in his life time.

Mr. Clinton informed the Court that he proposed to prove that the night before the election McKenna had assaulted the witness in a brutal and outrageous manner, making the remark that that was the way in which he would serve Croker and his friends the next day. The defence wanted to show, if the Court pleased, the rumanly character of McKenna.

The Court—Well, if Croker did not fire the fatal shot, what on earth is the use of showing the character of McKenna.

men in the Sherith's office, appeared and testudential and not in the Sherith's own in the Sh

Another man. O'strom evere that he did not strome the control of t ested witnesses gave sumiat costumors, and it was proved heyond peraveherized the Connect of the

but without premeditation or deliberation. If you come to the conclusion that he ared the facts shot then you are to address yourself to the question of intent. Was it his intention to take the life of McKenna? You are the exclusive judges of intent. The law no longer infers intent as a legal interference; it is always an interference of lact for the jury. If the prisoner did fire the fatal shot, and did fire it at the head of the deceased, it is lory out basy whether or not he intended to take life. If you should come to the fatal shot, and did fire it at the head of the least of the life will be a case of murder in the head of the will be a case of murder in the heat of passion by a dangerous weapon, with the solling of another in the heat of passion by a dangerous weapon, with the design to take life, thus providing for a case where death ensued, but where there was no intent to take life the time time the third design to take life, thus providing for a case where death ensued, but where there was no intent to take life at the time it happened. The case comes to this, if the prisoner at the bar did not fire the fatal shot which caused the death of McKenna he is entitled to your verdict of intention to take the life of John McKenna, your verdict should be manistapher in the heat of passion, without intent to take the life of John McKenna, your verdict should be manistapher in the third degree. These are all the observations I think it necessary or important to make to you, with the exception of one other. The prisoner is entitled to the benefit, in all cases, and on a case like the present as much as any other. The doubt miss not be capricous of unreasonable out hirth it miss hot be capricous or unreasonable of might; it miss not be defined, the life of the miss of the party of the result of sober, earnest, thought in a subject the result of sober, earnest, thought in any other. The doubt miss not be capricous or unreasonable of might; it miss not be caption of one other. The prisoner has been the benefit of

Ine jury dai so, one by one.
Juige Barrett—"Have you agreed upon a verdict?"

The foreman of the jury arose and said:—
"We desire to have the testimony of Mr. Johnson read."

The testimony of Mr. Johnson, who testified to having seen the scume on Second avenue from a window, and who was one of the withesses for the defence, was read. The main point of this testimony was that he had not seen a pistol in the hands of either Croker or O'Brien.

This reading was listened to with breathless interest, and was taken as being an index of what the jury thought. The jury itself paid the most undivided attention to this testimony.

As this was going on a shade of anxiety came over the immobile countenance of Coroner Croker, and he sat back in his chair, seeming instinctively to avoid the gaze which he fett to be noon him.

The jury, after the reading, again retired to deliberate, and this gave rise to a new avalanche of opinious from all sides as to how they stood and what they meant by asking for this testimony.

At a quarter to eleven supper was sent for and

and what they intend of particles and served to the jury. The impression thereupon deepened that it would be a disagreement.

At twenty minutes to tweive o'clock, the jury failing to come in with a verdict, Judge Barrett came into Court and announced that the jury would be locked up for the night, and the Court adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning.

"MARIA MONK'S DAUGHTER."

An action has been instituted in the Supreme Court of this city by Lizzie St. John Eckel, the authoress of "Maria Monk's Daughter," plaintiff, against the New York Sun Printing and Publishing Association, for an alleged false and delamatory libel contained in a criticism of the above named work, which appeared in the Sun under the signature of "A Constant Reader." headed "Maria Monk's Daughter -A Word of Warning." Damages are laid at \$25,000. The following is the omplaints word to by the plaintiff in the case:—

New York Supreme Court.—Lizzte St. John Eckel, plaintiff, vs. The New York Sun Printing and Publishing Association, defredant.—The complaint of the plaintiff respectfully shows:—

1. That the defendant at the time hereinafter mentioned was and still is a corporation, duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Of the Christian of the grievances by the defendant hereinafter mentioned was and still is the author of a book entitled "Maria Monk's Daughter," which, b ore the committing of the grievances by the defendant hereinafter mentioned, was printed, copyrighted and published.

III. That said book, being a history of her life, among other things contained a true account of the early sufferings of the plaintiff, her subsequent conversion to a belief in the doctrines of the Christian religion, the means whereby she obtained an abiding faith in Gou, the reasoning which finally compelled her to adopt religion as her guide, her subsequent life as induced by her reading of the Holy Scriptures and explanations in narrative form of many of the vegaties of the Christian religion, and especially of the Catholic lattic.

IV. That before the plaintiff's said book was published the plaintiff submitted the manuscript. complaint sworn to by the plaintiff in the case :-

IV. That before the plaintin's said book was published the plaintin submitted the manuscript, or the advanced sheets thereof, to several religious and reputable men, but their common and

published the plaintiff submitted the manuscript, or the advanced sheets thereof, to several religious and reputable men, for their opinion and criticism of and upon said book, and has received from them the strongest encominums in regard to said book, and assurances from them that the circulation of said book was likely to aid and benefit the cause of religion and morality; and that to promote such cause was among the chief objects of her writing it.

V. That on or about the 7th day of November, 1874, the defendant, well knowing the premises, but contriving and maliciously intending to injure the plaintiff in her good name, fame and credit as author of said book, and to bring her, as such author, and her said book into general contempt, disgrace and infamy, and to cause it to be suspected and believed that the plaintiff had intentionally and from unworthy and base motives, and under the goise of religion, published a vile and indecent book, which was peructous in its induences, especially upon the morality of the young, and calculated to inflict disgrace upon the Catholic Church, and further caused it to be believed that by means of tricky management she had optained support and favor from said book from Catholics, published in a certain daily newspaper known as the Sun, of which the defendant was then and how is the proprietor, a false, maicious and defamatory libel of and concerning the plaintiff as the author of the book and the matter therein contained, in the following words:

"MARIA MONE'S DAUGHTER"—A WORD OF WARNING, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN;—
"She-You have done a good deed in exposing the true nature of the autobiography of the preceded daughter of Maria Monk." BAUGHTER"—a word Office, spring late the lower darkness to the light of day, and that the hours done in the late of the surface of maria carrion whose grave no one cared or dared to disturb. His sloubly untormant traiting ill name should assin be dragged from the lower darkness to the light of day, and that the hand guilty of this outrage on mor

the lower darkness to the light of day, and that the hand guilty of this outrage on morality and decency spould claim to be the hand of Maria Monk's own claim. The best of the light of day, and that the hand guilty of this outrage on morality and decency spould claim to be the hand of Maria Monk's own claim. The light of the lig

action.

TOWNSEND & WEED, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

234 Broadway, New York.

City and County of New York Set.—Lizzie St.

John Eckel, of said city, being duly sworn, says
that the loregoing complaint is true of her own
knowledge, except as to the matters therein
stated of information and belief, and that as to
those matters she believes it to be true.

L. ST. JOHN ECKEL.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of December,
1814—Theodore Aus, Notary Public, New York
county.

No return has yet been made to the summons
and complaint.

THE SCANDAL.

The Tilton-Beecher Case-The Order for Particulars Appealed From.

Notices of trial were filed by the counsel for the efence in the Tilton-Beecher case yesterday upon

the attorneys for the plaintiff. The note of issue was also filed. Messra. Morris and Pearsall, counsel for Mr. Tilton, served a notice of appeal from the decision of Judge McCue granting a bill of particulars upon Mr. Shearman, Mr. Beecher's attorney, yesterday afternoon. The appeal is taken on the ground that the Court shall not limit the prosecution on the trial to the proof of any par-ticular time and place. They hold that although the discretion of the Court in granting the order is not appealable to the Court of Appeals, so much of the order as prohibits the prosecution from proving any other acts than those specified may be argued upon exceptions taken by the plainting The argument will be heard before Judges Neilson and McCue, in General Term, during the ensuing The referee in the Proctor-Moniton case, Mr.

The referee in the Proctor-Moulton case, Mr. Benjamin D. Shiliman, will make his report to Judge Woodruff, United States Circuit Court, to-morrow (Monday).

General Tracy said yesterday, while commenting upon a rumor to the effect that Tilton would receive a sum of money and that the case would end there, "You can rest assured that he will receive mary a red from us. There will be no compounted by us. The idea that Mr. Beecher would consent to such a thing is too outrageous to be believed. Mr. Beecher, personally, has been ready for trial for the last two months. The only trouble is with the counsel. As a matter of fact, the counsel on neither side have been ready. They do not want to go into it upprepared, as they would have been had the case gone on this month. Justice could not be done if they were drowded into fifteen days."

A Daughter's Evidence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :in your article of this morning you impute to Mr. Tilton the avowal of a purpose to call his daughter as a witness in the trial of his action against Mr. Beecher. If you will read Mr. Tilton's amdavit critically you will observe he does not intimate any such intention. Indeed, his daughter timate any such intention. Indeed, his daughter is an incompetent and inadmissible witness to prove the confessions of Mrs. Tilton. In resisting the application for a bill of particulars Mr. Tilton was required to state the sources of his information, and thus he necessarily pointed to the daughter. I happen to know that under bo circumstances will Mr. Tilton allow his daughter to appear on the tria for any purpose.

New York, Dec. 12, 1874.

A LAWYER.

A FAMILY OF ROBBERS.

Details of Their Operations-The Military Called Out to Arrest Them-An Unsuccessful Search. STAMPORD, Conn., Dec. 12, 1874.

The community was thrown into great excitenent this morning by the call of High Sheriff Leeds for twenty-five men of Company G, Fourth regi-ment, C. N. G., Captain E. B. Lever, to go to what is known as "Roxbury," in the northwest section of Stamford, and distance from the railway station about three miles, to capture a band of rob-bers. In that place have resided for many years a family of seven persons named Mackey, whose depredations in thieving and burgiary have been the disgrace of Stamford and have put to the test the best efforts of the authorities to arrest and cause them to be punished. Ten years ago this family worked in a woollen mill near the village, then in full operation, but getting tired of hard work the father purchased a farm at the point named, and, under the guise of bonest husbandmen, he and his four sons have pursued

WAYS THAT ARE DARK, and their house has at all times since been the headquarters for thieves and the receptacle for stolen goods. It seems that on Thursday night last the store of George Palmer, at Long Ridge, was broken into and a quantity of groceries stolen. A light snow fell during the night and Mr. Palmer tracked a wagon to the Mackey's house and arrived just in time to see the father and his sons unloading their plunder. He at once sent word to the Sherif, who, with five Stamford men started for the house, which they reached during the afternoon. As they approached the thieves seemed to have received warning, took to the woods, and all escaped except the old man, whose name is John Mackey. He was brought to the lockup in this place, and the party then searched the house and remained all night. This morning, the matter having attracted attention, Sheriff Leeds called on the village military organization, as stated, to proceed to the capture of the offenders. Seventeen men responded, and, thoroughly almed and equipped, they left at eleven o'clock. They scoured the woods everywhere, and in their movements called to mind some of the scenes ematted hereabout in 1861; but no trace of the Mackeys could be found. In their orinfoin the thieves had departed during the night for more distant parts, and at haif-past three the party returned to Stamford. The Mackeys are a notoriously desperate lamily, with crime sione for a Distory. The numerous robberles committed in this yicinity intely may be attributed to them. was broken into and a quantity of groceries stolen.

THE WEEHAWKEN MODOCS DISPERSED. The Outrage on Old Anne Deering Avenged-A Desperado Sentenced to

rage perpetrated on Anne Deering, an old woman of sixty, by a gang of ruffians, at Weehawken, appeared in the HERALD. This outrage, which was only one in the long catalogue of crimes perpetrated by this gang, aroused the indignation of the community to such a pitch that it was determined the rowdies should be exterminated. Three of the gang were hunted down and indicted by the Grand Jury. The ringleader in the attack upon the old woman was a young desperado named Patrick Kirwan. He has just been convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions. While confined in the jail he attacked his keepers and fought with the jury of a wild beast. Judge Hofman's remarks in passing sentence were the most wholesome delivered in that Court since the conviction and sentence of the notorious Tommy Hadden, the Water street missionary. In sentencing Kirwan the Court, after enumerating the crimes attributed to this gang, said:—
"The crowning act of crime committed by them was the ouirage on the delenceless old woman—an outrage which the Court doubts has any equal in the annuls of crime. So bad have these law breakers become that they are evidently past redemption. The Court knows you to be a bad boy, and is satisfied that if any leniency was shown to you you would renew the commission of your crimes. The Court intends to put you where you will be of no inrither trouble to this community for some time, and the sentence is tweeters at part and the sentence is eader in the attack upon the old woman was a

THE COOPER UNION FREE COURSE.

Lecture on the "Ancient Glaciers of the Lecture on the "Ancient Glacters of the Country"—By Professor Morse. The large hall of Cooper Union was filled last evening with a highly intelligent looking audience, who had come to hear the last of Professor Morse's ourse of lectures on the "Ancient Glaciers of the Country." The platform was so crowded with ladies and gentlemen that finally not only the new arrivals had to be turned in among the ranks, but several occupied chairs had to be removed so that several occupied chairs had to be removed so that a full view of the blackboard upon which the lecturer was to illustrate might be had by the audience near the side doors. As usual, Peter Cooper occupied a prominent seat on the platform, receiving a flattering reception on his arrival. Professor Morse was introduced by Mr. Hewitt, Secretary of the Union, who made a few remarks to the effect that in jurier the doors would be closed promptly at eight o'clock, and not reopened until the lecture was over, this course being found necessary, owing to the disturbance about seats at the beginning of former meetings. Professor Morse, of course, discussed the subject of glacters hilly, tracing their progress in the formation of the countries, and explaining all the theories in regard to them that had ever been advanced by scientists. The lecture lasted the usual hour.

THE JERSEY WATER SUPPLY. The North Hudson County Water Commissioners, charged with the initiation of a scheme by which

it is proposed to saddle a \$4,000,000 burden upon the upper townships of that county, held a meetpresented and read. This document sets forth that real estate owners, representing nearly that real estate owners, representing nearly stated out information and belief, and that as to those matters she believes it to be true.

Sworn to before me this lith day of December, 1814—Tikodora Aug, Notary Public, New York county.

No return has yet been made to the summons and complaint.

A STRANGLED BABY.

The body of a newly born lemale infant was found ast evening in irrort of No. 112 West Sixteenth astreet. The child had evidently been strangled by means of a cord tigd about its neck.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

Condition of Affairs on the River Fronts Yesterday.

Matters along the river froms yesterday, so

as the 'longshoremen were concerned, seemed un-changed. The owners and agents of the sailing vessels are paying the old rates in most instance but the steamship men, with one or two minor ex-ceptions, have adhered to their schedule of reduced prices with great unanimky. On the other band the union men seem careless about the peculiar condition in which they have been placed, yet take evident pleasure in assuring all inquirers that they will never again work for the steamship men unless they agree to their terms. On South street the impression of many of these locked out laborers was that they could continue idle for weeks to come without being compelled to seek their old employers, and would do so happen what may. They scouted the idea that the firms and corporations against which they are fighting have the least power to work destruction to the union, as their organization is just as strong as ever with no signs of weakness Notwithstanding the hold attitude which is assumed by them, however, some of their older members have cut adritt from the relations which

members have cut adritt from the relations which put them in a false position, but this number is but small compared with the thousands that are steadness and ini of zeal.

On pier No. 20—Mesers. C. H. Mailory & Co.—the non-society men were working well in finishing the loiding of the Steamers City of Waco, for Key West and Galveston, and the City of Dalhas for Moorehead City. The gentlemen in charge of the dock compliment the new hands on their ability and are confident that the wages will be lower rather than higher in a few weeks.

The Oceanic, of the White Star line, left her dock on the morning tule, as did the Villede Paris, of the French line; also the City of Brooklyn, of the linman line, and the Spain, of the National line, while the Elysia, of the Anchor line, and the Henry Chauncey, of the Pacific Mail, left later in the day with satisfactory cargoes and fair lists of passengers.

The disagreement which has grown out of

with satisfactory cargoes and fair lists of passengers.

The disagreement which has grown out of the strike between the longshoremen and their former emp.oyers is to be sincerely regretted. While at present there does not seem any chance of either party relenting, yet it is to be hoped that some arrangement may soon be made pointing to a peaceful solution of the whole matter. Meanwhile it is not inappropriate to a time the strikers that they must not suit the door to common sense if they wish to hold those pleasant relations with the community which such a body of laborers deserve and are entitled to.

The delegates of the several branches of the longshoremen's Protective Association met in council last evening at Nos. 78 and 78 Varick street. There was a large attendance, but the business of the session was not ascertained, as the proceedings were conducted with closed doors.

THE SAILORS' STRIKE.

The Shipping in Philadelphia Abandoned-What the Seamen Demand Grand Parade Upon the Street with Music and Banners.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1874.
The principal streets of Philadelphia to-day have presented a strange and unusually excited appearance. From an early hour this morning untiing flags and transparencies, and headed by a band of music have been walking up and down the main thoroughfares, presenting a sight which the city has never before witnessed. The procession represented seafaring men of almost every nationality, and was made up of the sailors of every ship now in port. At an excited meeting held last evening, in which hundreds of sailors took part,

was adopted declaring that the rates of wages should be as follows :-

should be as follows:—
To the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe, \$25 per month; Spanish Main and West Indies, \$20; coasts of Airica and North America, \$20; British provinces and coastwise, \$20; around the Capes, \$18; foreign vossels, by the run to Europe, \$30. The resolutions also call upon Congress to repeal the "Shipping Commissioners' act," oppose seamen's societies, and call upon the courts to redress the alleged wrongs. A committee was appointed to wait upon the owners of vessels to arrange terms of agreement, and the meeting decided to have a procession through the streets to-day.

the Delaware and Schuylkili were crowded with were entirely ignorant of the language, but who nevertheless understood the significance of the stand they had taken, Through the long proces sion was a great variety of foreign and American flags, including the starry Union Jack. There were several transparencies also, bearing inscriptions such as the following:—

"Remember we defend our country in time of war."

"The friendless saliors ask for only what is right."

There are 136 vessels of different classes in the harbor and the saliors deserted them all, and hence they are for the present virtually "wrecked in port." Their cargoes are rocking on the tide, and the commerce of the port, which smounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars, saddenly and unexpectedly held in check.

unexpectedly held in check.

The sailors, contrary to what might have been expected, were not riotous or disorderly, but quiet, sober and determined. They consider the reduction of their wages to the extent of twenty-five per cent as highly unjust, and claim that the sailaries previously given were barely sufficient to enable them to support their wives and lamilies. At the forming of the procession this moreing there were no drunken or threatening demonstrations, and the parade, while appearing, from its rude, motify dress, exceedingly peculiar and grotesque, was very orderly and dignified. There is no telling how long the strike will last nor what its final issue will be, but the excitement along the wharves is very great indeed.

THE SHIPPING MASTERS.

deed.

THE SHIPPING MASTERS.

The action of the men took the shipping masters entirely by surprise, and at the hour of this writing they have not had sufficient time to decide what they will do. All they state is that the shipping business from the port of Philadelphia has been so duil of late that they cannot affort to pay the sailors as much as they nave given them in the last.

THE CARPET MAKERS.

A meeting of the operatives lately employed in the carpet factory of E. S. Higgins & Co., of West Forty-third street, who, to the number of some 1,500 men, boys and girls have been on a strike, resisting a reduction of wages since the 1st instant, was neld last evening at the National Assembly Rooms, West Forty-fourth street. Mr. Murphy, the factory superintendent, presided, and made a speech detailing the grievances commade a speech detailing the grievances compained of. He said, "Mr. Higgins has treated you as though you had never helped him. Hence we have now to devise some plan by which we can obtain redress." A committee to wait on the company was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Charles Offenshee, William John Wilson, John Bearing, William Corbett and Rouers Smythe, with a committee of ladies, consisting of Misses alice Buckley, Jane Appergele, Mary Jane Ferguson and Bridget Flynn. This committee was ordered to wait on the company at the office or store on Monday morning, and to report on that evening to a general meeting of the hands.

THE SINKING FUND SECURITIES.

An Examination To Be Made by the Commissioners of Accounts. Mayor Vance jesterday issued the following

To the Commissioners of Accounts:

Outrimess—At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking and the Commissioners of the Sinking and the Commissioners of the Sinking and Commissioners of the Sinking and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund securities and report the Sinking Fund securities. This resolution does not meet with my approval. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are the lawful outrodams of the securities and as both the Mayor and Chamberlain are members of the Commission, the duffes of assertating and determining whether the securities are intact out to devolve upon and be performed by same other as-thority. to devolve upon and be performed by the charter the day's imposed upon you, and I have therefore, to raquest that, with as sittle delay as possible, you proceed with an entry careful and therefore, the result of the scarride on the route of and the result of the scarride on at this office and publish the same in the City Record.

SANUEL B. H. YANCE, Mayor.

MUNICIPAL HONORS TO KING KALAKAUA. The Common Council have not yet devised any programme for the entertainment of King Kaia-kaua. The Committee of the Board of Aldermen in charge of the affair are Aldermen McCafferty, In charge of the affair are Aldermen McCarerty, Gillon, Koch, Ottendorfer and Palconer. His Majesty is not expected to arrive here before the 20th. Some of the Committee suggest a finner at the Windsor Hotel, and a turnout of the National Guard. Members of the Champer of Commerce and prominent merchants will be invited to take part in the reception.

On Togaday next a meeting of the Common Council committee will be held to make definite arrangements.